Freeform Search

Database:
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US Pre-Grant Publication Full-Text Database
US Patents Full-Text Database
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EPO Abstracts Database
JPO Abstracts Database
Derwent World Patents Index
IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins
```

Term: `L4 and order$`

Display: `100` Documents in **Display Format:** `-` Starting with Number `1`

Generate: ○ **Hit List** ◉ **Hit Count** ○ **Side by Side** ○ **Image**

[Search] [Clear] [Interrupt]

Search History

DATE: Tuesday, March 08, 2005   Printable Copy   Create Case

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
DB=PGPB,USPT,USOC,EPAB,JPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L7	L4 and order$	1	L7
L6	L4 and order	1	L6
L5	l4 and explicit$	0	L5
L4	L3 or (6633852.pn.)	4	L4
L3	6594673.pn.	2	L3
L2	L1 and explicit$	0	L2
DB=PGPB; PLUR=YES; OP=OR			
L1	20020059272.pn.	1	L1

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

34-36

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L6: Entry 1 of 1   File: USPT   Oct 14, 2003

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6633852 B1
TITLE: Preference-based catalog browser that utilizes a belief network

Brief Summary Text (13):
After the belief network has been created, the belief network becomes the engine for a
decision-support system. The belief network is converted into a computer-readable form, such as
a file, and input into a computer system. Then, the computer system uses the belief network to
determine the probabilities of variable states given observations, determine the benefits of
performing tests, and ultimately recommend or render a decision. Consider an example where a
decision-support system uses the belief network of FIG. 2 to troubleshoot automobile problems.
If the engine for an automobile did not start, the decision-based system could request an
observation of whether there was gas 224, whether the fuel pump 226 was in working order by
performing a test, whether the fuel line 228 was obstructed, whether the distributor 230 was
working, and whether the spark plugs 232 were working. While the observations and tests are
being performed, the belief network assists in determining which variable should be observed
next.

Detailed Description Text (48):
In this step, the EVI of each attribute is computed using the belief network, and then the
preference-based browser displays the attributes to the user in descending order of their EVI.
Upon viewing the attributes, the user reports the value of one of the attributes. Usually, this
attribute will be the one at the top of the list, but not always. For example, the user may not
want to report the value of the first attribute, because they are not sure of the answer or the
answer is too costly to obtain.